PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER, MAKE, MODEL, AND SERIES GROUPINGS

BUSINESS RULES
DRAFT
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1. INTRODUCTION

The database “International Standard for Manufacturer, Make, Model, and Series” (INTL_STD_MMS.MDB) contains proposed international standards for aircraft manufacturer, aircraft make, aircraft master model, aircraft model, aircraft master series, and aircraft series. The values were derived from a table containing a proposed international standard for individual aircraft that is being developed for the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, National Aviation Safety Data Analysis Center.

The database provides two other data elements that are not integral to the standards. These data elements are aircraft category and aircraft sub-category. The permissible values for aircraft category and aircraft sub-category are maintained in the International Standard for Aircraft Category and International Standard for Aircraft Sub-Category tables.

The proposed standards are hierarchical. The international standard for compound model is created by concatenating the shortened make name and the model code (separated by a dash). The international standard for compound series is likewise created by concatenating the shortened make name, model code, and series code (separated by dashes). Similar rules apply to create the master model and master series.

To promote accuracy and interoperability between search engines, the alpha characters used to derive the standards (manufacturer short name, make, master model code, model code, master series code, and series code) appear in all upper case characters.

The database also includes an aircraft grouping association table, which include cases where an aircraft models and series have an equivalent model and series under another name.

Finally, the database contains a table with organization identifiers and other information to standardize the name of a manufacturer or amateur-built aircraft kit manufacturer. The date of existence for each organization provides important information for validating the groupings chosen for individual aircraft. Obtaining manufacturer information is time consuming and needs input by the international community.

2. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER, MODEL, AND SERIES GROUPING (INTL_STD_AC_MMS_GROUPING)

2.1. Grouping Identifier (GROUPING_ID)

Definition: The identification of a manufacturer, make, master model, model, master series, and series combination. A unique numeric identifier that acts as the primary key for the INTL_STD_AC_MMS_GROUPING table.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

2.2. Organization Make Identifier (ORG_MAKE_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the INTL_STD_ORG_MAKE table for the INTL_STD_AC_MANUF and INTL_STD_AC_MAKE.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

2.3. International Standard for Aircraft Manufacturer (INTL_STD_AC_MANUF)

Definition: An international standard for aircraft manufacturer. The manufacturer is the organization that actually constructs an aircraft. The manufacturer may be a shortened version of the full, official manufacturer name. The manufacturer could be the individual(s) who assembled or completed an amateur-built aircraft.

Size: Maximum 30 Characters

Examples:

- MCDONNELL DOUGLAS
- CESSNA
- AIRBUS
- BOEING
- BEECH

Rules:

- The source of the data element is ORG_SHORT_NAME when ORG_ROLE equals MANUFACTURER.

- Data element is mandatory.

- The manufacturer selected must be the aircraft manufacturer at the time the aircraft was built.

- The manufacturer may be an entity (for example, subsidiary or division) of another organization. This is often the case if the parent company is not an aviation manufacturer. The entity represents an aircraft manufacturing part of the overall organization. For example Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. is the aircraft manufacturing subsidiary of United Technologies Corp; therefore the aircraft manufacturer is listed as SIKORSKY.

- A manufacturer may be a consortium of multiple manufacturers (for example, AIRBUS INDUSTRIE) where the short name would be AIRBUS.

- If the manufacturer changes its name due to a merger with a non-aircraft manufacturer, the manufacturer short name of the company prior to the merger may continue to be used. This is to simplify cases where multiple mergers exist and no basic change to the business. For example, British Aerospace merged with Marconi Electronic Systems and established BAE Systems. The manufacturer short name BRITISH AEROSPACE is used for aircraft produced under each manufacturer full name.

- A manufacturer may be the name of a formal joint venture (for example, Avions de Transport Regional (ATR)).

- When an aircraft manufacturer is acquired by another organization that does not retain the original aircraft manufacturer as a subsidiary, the aircraft manufacturer name changes as of the acquisition to the new organization name. For example, in 1960 Hawker-Siddeley Aviation acquired the de Havilland Aircraft Company. The short manufacturer name HAWKER SIDDELEY is used for aircraft produced after the acquisition.

- Standard aviation terms such as “Aviation”, “Aircraft”, “Helicopter”, “Manufacturer”, etc. can *generally* be omitted if the manufacturer can be clearly identified without their presence.

- If an aircraft built by an individual or individuals is listed as “AMATEUR CONSTRUCTION.”

Comments:

Business rules that apply to each ORG_SHORT_NAME appear in this document with that data element.

2.4. International Standard for Aircraft Make (INTL_STD_AC_MAKE)

Definition: An international standard for aircraft make. The INTL_STD_AC_MAKE is the name by which an aircraft is known. The data element is usually the same value as the INTL_STD_AC_MANUF. In some cases INTL_STD_AC_MAKE is the name of the original aircraft manufacturer or the INTL_STD_AC_MANUF (the actual manufacturer) is the licensee that built the aircraft. The INTL_STD_AC_MAKE data element is combined with other data elements to create the following compound data elements: INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_MODEL, INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MODEL, INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_SERIES, and INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_SERIES.

Size: Maximum characters: 30

Permissible Values: Permissible values appear in the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE table.

Examples:
CESSNA
HAWKER
MIL

Rules:
- The data element is mandatory.
- The data element may contains spaces.
- The data element cannot contain any special characters.
- [The data element is expressed in alpha numeric format.
- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

2.5. International Standard for Aircraft Compound Master Model (INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_MODEL)

Definition: An international standard that creates grouping of similar aircraft models for analytical purposes. It is grouping of models that the industry finds useful. It is a concatenation of two components, (INTL_STD_AC_MAKE) + (INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_MODEL) separated by a dash (-).

Size: Maximum 51 Characters

Examples:
- DASSAULT-FALCON
- SWEARINGEN-SA26

Rules:
- Master model is mandatory.
- The data element is expressed in alpha numeric format.
- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.
- The only dashes displayed in the field are the separator between the manufacturer and the master model portions.

- The INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_MODEL may contain the same value as the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MODEL.

Comments:
The business rules that apply to the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE and INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_MODEL portions appear under the applicable data element.

2.6. International Standard for Aircraft Compound Model (INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MODEL)

Definition: An international standard for aircraft model. The model values are related to models listed in the aircraft type certification and aircraft registry. It is a concatenation of two components, (INTL_STD_AC_MAKE) + (INTL_STD_AC_MODEL) separated by a dash (-).

Size: Maximum 51 Characters

Examples:
- MCDONNELL DOUGLAS-DC9
- CESSNA-172
- AIRBUS-A319
- BOEING-747

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

- The only dashes displayed in the field are the separator between the make and the model portions

- The INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MODEL may contain the same value as the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_MODEL.

Comments:
The business rules that apply to the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE and INTL_STD_AC_MODEL portions appear under the applicable data element.

2.7. International Standard for Aircraft Compound Master Series (INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_SERIES)

Definition: An international standard that creates a grouping of similar aircraft series for analytical purposes. It is a concatenation of three components, (INTL_STD_AC_MAKE) + (INTL_STD_AC_MODEL) + (INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_SERIES) separated by dashes (-).

Size: Maximum 72 Characters

Examples:
- BOEING-727-100
- DOUGLAS-DC9-10
- AIRBUS-A300-B4

Rules:
- Master series is optional.

- The data element is completed if a value appears in the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_SERIES data element.

- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

- The only dashes displayed in the field are the separator between the make and the master series portions.

- The INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_SERIES may contain the same value as the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_SERIES

Comments:
The business rules that apply to the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE, INTL_STD_AC_MODEL, and INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_SERIES portions appear under the applicable data element.

2.8. International Standard for Compound Aircraft Series (INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_SERIES)

Definition: An international standard for aircraft series. The series values are related to series listed in the aircraft type certification and aircraft registry. It is a concatenation of three components, (INTL_STD_AC_MAKE) + (INTL_STD_AC_MODEL) + (INTL_STD_AC_SERIES) separated by dashes (-).

Size: Maximum 72 Characters

Examples:
- MCDONNELL DOUGLAS-DC9-31
- CESSNA-560-XL
- BOEING-737-112

Rules:
- The data element is optional.

- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

- Only two dashes may be displayed in the international aircraft standard for series. These are used as separators between the make component, the model component, and the series component. No dashes may be used within a specific component.

- The INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_SERIES may contain the same value as the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_SERIES.

Comments:

The business rules that apply to the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE, INTL_STD_AC_MODEL, and INTL_STD_AC_SERIES portions appear under the applicable data element..

2.9. Category Subcategory Identification (CAT_SUBCAT_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the INTL_STD_AC_CATEGORIES table.

Size: Long Integer

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

2.10. International Standard for Aircraft Category (INTL_STD_AC_CATEGORY)

Definition: The type of aircraft for analysis purposes and as express by fixed wing, rotorcraft, lighter-than-air, hybrid lift, reusable space vehicle, other, and unknown.

Size: 25 characters

Permissible Values:
FIXED WING
ROTORCRAFT
LIGHTER-THAN-AIR
HYBRID LIFT
REUSABLE SPACE VEHICLE
OTHER
UNKNOWN

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- The data element is expressed in all upper case letters.

- If the International Standard for Aircraft Category is Other, the aircraft must have a unique configuration that is not specifically a Fixed-Wing, Rotorcraft, Lighter-Than-Air, Hybrid Lift, or Reusable Space Vehicle Category.

- If the International Standard for Aircraft Category is Unknown, the aircraft should be an older aircraft in which little information is available.

Comments:
The permissible values are maintained in the table INTL_STD_AC_CATEGORY.

2.11. International Standard for Aircraft Sub Category (INTL_STD_AC_SUB_CATEGORY)

Definition: The type of aircraft for analysis purposes and as express by fixed wing, rotorcraft, lighter-than-air, hybrid lift, reusable space vehicle, other, and unknown.

Size: 20 characters

Permissible Values:
AIRPLANE
GLIDER
HELICOPTER
GYROPLANE
BALLOON
DIRIGIBLE

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- The data element is expressed in all upper case letters.

- If the International Standard for Aircraft Category is Fixed Wing, the International Standard for Sub-Category must be an Airplane or a Glider.

- If the International Standard for Aircraft Category is Rotorcraft, the International Standard for Sub-Category must be a Gyroplane or a Helicopter.

- If the International Standard for Aircraft Category is Lighter-Than-Air, the International Standard for Sub-Category must be a Balloon or a Dirigible.

- If the International Standard for Aircraft Category is Hybrid Lift, the International Standard for Sub-Category must be null.

- If the International Standard for Aircraft Category is Reusable Space Vehicle, the International Standard for Sub-Category must be null.

- If the International Standard for Aircraft Category is Other, the International Standard for Sub-Category must be null.

- If the International Standard for Aircraft Category is Unknown, the International Standard for Sub-Category must be null.

Comments:
The permissible values are maintained in the table INTL_STD_AC_SUB_CATEGORY.

2.12. Popular Name Identification (POPULAR_NAME_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the INTL_STD_AC_POPULAR_NAME table.

Size: Long Integer

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

2.13. International Standard for Aircraft Popular Name (INTL_STD_AC_POPULAR_NAME)

Definition: This element contains the name used by the aircraft manufacturer to market or otherwise distinguish a particular aircraft model, the name is often referred to as the popular name.

Size: 50 characters

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

- If a model has more than one popular name, the names are separated by a comma (,).

Comment:
The permissible values are maintained in the table INTL_STD_AC_POPULAR_NAME.

2.14. International Standard Aircraft Amateur Built Flag (INTL_STD_AC_AMATEUR_FLAG)

Definition: This element denotes if the aircraft is an amateur-built aircraft or not an amateur-built aircraft. An amateur-built aircraft is defined as "…an aircraft, the major portion of which has been fabricated and assembled by person(s) who undertook the construction project solely for their own education or recreation".

Size: 3 characters

Permissible Values:

- YES
- NO

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- All upper case letters express the data element.

Comment:

2.15. International Standard Aircraft Master Model (INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_MODEL)

Definition: An international standard that creates grouping of similar aircraft models for analytical purposes. This element is concatenated with the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE to create the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_MODEL data element.

Size: Maximum 20 Characters

Examples:
- FALCON
- SA26

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- The data element is expressed in alpha numeric format.

- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

- The data element may not contain a dash (-), slash (/), or other special character.

- The data element may contain a space between separate terms or words (e.g., use “FALCON FANJET”, not “FALCONFANJET”).

- The data element may not contain a space as a separator between alpha and numeric characters (e.g., use “269A”, not “269 A”).

- If the aircraft has both civilian and military versions, the civilian version is the master model. (For example, the master model for the Sikorsky’s S55 Chicksaw applies to civilian S55 models and the military models.)

- If an aircraft model is related to another aircraft model with a different designation, the master model would be the same and reflect the earlier model name. (For example, the master model 125 applies the HS125, DH125, BAE125, and Hawker 800.)

- If an aircraft is manufactured under license, the master model is based on the model designation used by the manufacturer that holds the aircraft production rights and the model is based on the aircraft designation held by the organization that manufacturers the aircraft under license. (For example, PZL Mielec produces the M28, which is the same as the Antonov-AN28. The AN28 is the master model and the M28 is the model.)

- The INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_MODEL may contain the same value as the INTL_STD_AC_MODEL.

- Any divisions of the master model should not be shown as these will be included in the Aircraft Model component. For example the master model for the PIPER-PA28-235 and the PIPER-PA28RT-201T would be PA28. The RT element is not required in the master model component.

2.16. International Standard Aircraft Model (INTL_STD_AC_MODEL)

Definition: An international standard for aircraft model. The model values are related to models listed in the aircraft type certification and aircraft registry. This element is concatenated with the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE to create the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MODEL date element.

Size: Maximum 20 Characters

Examples:
- DC9
- 172
- A319
- 747

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- Spaces may not appear in the model component.

- The data element may not contain a dash (-), slash (/), or other special character.

- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

- The data element may contain a space between separate terms or words (e.g., use “FALCON FANJET”, not “FALCONFANJET”).

- The data element may not contain a space as a separator between alpha and numeric characters (e.g., use “269A”, not “269 A”).

- The model and series components joined should reflect aircraft certification and aircraft registry data.

- The model when concatenated with the aircraft manufacturer and aircraft serial number must create a unique identifier.

- The INTL_STD_AC_MODEL may contain the same value as the INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_MODEL.

Comments:
The aircraft model component for similar models can be different if the model name has a variation that is distinct from a series variation but still within the master model component. For example the Beech 200 and Beech B200 both share the master model component 200 but the aircraft model component would be 200 and B200 respectively.

2.17. International Standard Aircraft Master Series (INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_SERIES)

Definition: An international standard that creates a grouping of similar aircraft series for analytical purposes. This element is concatenated with INTL_STD_AC_MAKE and INTL_STD_AC_MODEL to create the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_SERIES.

Size: Maximum 20 Characters

Examples:
- 100
- 10
- MK5

Rules:
- Master series is optional.

- The data element must be completed if a value appears in the INTL_STD_AC_SERIES data element.

- The master series may match the value in the INTL_STD_AC_SERIES data element.

- If an aircraft model has more than one aircraft series, the master series reflects a common series for that aircraft model. (For example, the DE HAVILLAND-DHC8 has a 311, 314, and 315 series. The master series is the common 300.)

- An aircraft model that does not have a series but versions of the aircraft exist with a series have the master series "WITH NO SERIES." For example a CESSNA-172 model may or may not have a series. The CESSNA-172 aircraft with a series are identified as CESSNA-172-A, CESSNA-172-B, *et al.* The CESSNA-172 aircraft without a series has the compound master series of CESSNA-172-WITH NO SERIES.

- An aircraft model that does not have a series and no versions of the aircraft have a series have the master series "NO SERIES IDENTIFIED." For example, a CESSNA-550 does not have any series. The CESSNA-550 has the compound master series of CESSNA-550-NO SERIES IDENTIFIED.

- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

- Spaces may not appear in the series component.

- The data element may not contain a dash (-), slash (/), or other special character.

2.18. International Standard Aircraft Series (INTL_STD_AC_SERIES)

Definition: An international standard that creates a grouping of similar aircraft series for analytical purposes. The model values are related to models listed in the aircraft type certification and aircraft registry. This element is concatenated INTL_STD_AC_MAKE and INTL_STD_AC_MODEL to create the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_SERIES.

Size: Maximum 20 Characters

Examples:
- 31
- XL
- 112

Rules:
- The data element is optional.

- The model and series components joined should reflect aircraft certification and aircraft registry data.

- Spaces may not appear in the series component.

- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

- Popular names for series used by aircraft manufacturers may not be used as part of the international standard for series unless they appear as part of type certificate information.

- The data element may not contain a dash (-), slash (/), or other special character.

- The value in the data element must appear in the data retained by an aircraft registry.

- The aircraft series reflects the lowest level description of an aircraft without uniquely identifying one aircraft. (For example, the BOEING-777-232 cannot be described at a lower level without uniquely identifying that airplane.)

- An aircraft model that does not have a series but versions of the aircraft exist with a series have the series “WITH NO SERIES.” For example a CESSNA-172 model may or may not have a series. The CESSNA-172 aircraft with a series are identified as CESSNA-172-A, CESSNA-172-B, *et al.* The CESSNA-172 aircraft without a series has the compound series of CESSNA-172-WITH NO SERIES.

- An aircraft model that does not have a series and no versions of the aircraft have a series have the series “NO SERIES IDENTIFIED.” For example, a CESSNA-550 does not have any series. The CESSNA-550 has the compound series of CESSNA-550-NO SERIES IDENTIFIED.

- The data element must be completed if a value appears in the INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_SERIES data element.

- The master series may match the value in the INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_SERIES data element.

2.19. Aircraft Grouping Identification (AIRCRAFT_GROUPING_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the AIRCRAFT_GROUPING_IDENTIFICATION table.

Size: Long Integer

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

Comments
The AIRCRAFT_GROUPING_IDENTIFICATION table contains aircraft groupings other than the international standard groupings (for example, ICAO Aircraft Type Designator).

3. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT GROUPING ASSOCIATIONS (INTL_STD_AC_MMS_GROUPING_ASSN)

3.1. Grouping Association Number (GROUPING_ASSN_NUMBER)

Definition: A unique numeric identifier that acts as the primary key for the INTL_STD_AC_MMS_GROUPING_ASSN table.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

3.2. Source Aircraft Grouping Identifier (SOURCE_AC_GROUPING_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the GROUPING_ID in the INTL_MMS_GROUPING table.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

Rules:

- For an equivalent association, a source grouping contains the newer grouping identifier.
- In an association where a manufacturer produces an aircraft under license, the source grouping contains the manufacturer that produces the aircraft.
- For non-equivalent associations such as parent/child or new/old the source grouping contains the grouping identifier that applies to the left of the slash in the association type (e.g., parent or new).

3.3. Source Aircraft Grouping Type (SOURCE_AC_GROUPING_TYPE)

Definition: The nature of the source grouping. This is a formal characterization of a grouping used by the aviation industry.
Size: Maximum 20 Characters

Permissible Values:

- MAKE
- MASTER MODEL
- MODEL
- MASTER SERIES
- SERIES

Example:

- SERIES

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- The data element is expressed in all upper case letters.

Comments:
Permissible values are maintained in the INPUT_GROUPING_TYPE table.

3.4. Aircraft Grouping Association Type (AC_GROUPING_ASSN_TYPE)

Definition: The nature of the relationship between two groupings identified in this table as the source grouping and the target grouping. The table INPUT_ASSOCIATION_TYPE contains permissible values.

Size: Maximum 20 Characters

Permissible Values:
EQUIVALENT
PARENT/CHILD
PRELIMINARY/FINAL
NEW/OLD
Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- The data element is expressed in all upper case letters.

- An EQUIVALENT association occurs if the same aircraft is built by more than one manufacturer.

Comments:
Permissible values are maintained in the INPUT_ASSOCIATION_TYPE table.

3.5. Target Aircraft Grouping Identifier (TARGET_AC_GROUPING_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the GROUPING_ID in the INTL_MMS_GROUPING table.

Size: Long Integer

Examples:

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- For an equivalent association, a target grouping contains the older grouping identifier.

- In an association where a manufacturer produces an aircraft under license, the target grouping contains the manufacturer that holds the aircraft rights.

- For non-equivalent associations such as parent/child or new/old the target grouping contains the grouping identifier that applies to the right of the slash in the association type (e.g., child or old).

3.6. Target Aircraft Grouping Type (TARGET_AC_GROUPING_TYPE)

Definition: The nature of the target grouping. This is a formal characterization of a grouping used by the aviation industry.

Size: Maximum 20 Characters

Permissible Values:
MAKE
MASTER MODEL
MODEL
MASTER SERIES
SERIES

Examples:
- MODEL

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- The data element is expressed in all upper case letters.

Comments:
The table INPUT_GROUPING_TYPE contains the permissible values.

3.7. Aircraft Grouping Association Effective Date (AC_GROUPING_ASSN_EFFECTIVE_DATE)

Definition: The date that the association between the source and target grouping is initially started or the earliest known date of an occurrence of the relationship.

Size: Date field with format YYYY/MM/DD

Examples:
- 1960/05/31

Rules:

- Data element is mandatory.
- If only the year is known this field will default the first day of that year.
- If only the month and year is known, this field will default to the first day of the month.
- If no grouping association effective date is known, this field will default to date the manufacturer was established.

3.8. Aircraft Grouping Association Until Date (AC_GROUPING_ASSN_UNTIL_DATE)

Definition: The date that the association between the source and target grouping ceased or the date of the last known occurrence of the relationship.

Size: Date field with format YYYY/MM/DD

Examples:

- 1969/06/01

Rules:

- Data element is optional.
- If only the year is known this field will default the first day of that year.
- If only the month and year is known, this field will default to the last day of the previous month.

3.9. Aircraft Grouping Remarks (AC_GROUPING_REMARKS)

Definition: This field contains notes relevant to the nature of the specific occurrence of an association between a pair of source and target aircraft groupings.

Size: Variable Characters (Memo Field)

4. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR ORGANIZATION (INTL_STD_ORG)

4.1. Organization Identifier (ORGANIZATION_ID)

Definition: A unique numeric identifier that acts as the primary key for the INTL_STD_ORG table.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

4.2. Organization Short Name (ORG_SHORT_NAME)

Definition: A short name for an organization. If the organization performs the function of aircraft manufacturing, this element is used as INTL_STD_AC_MANUF.

Size: Maximum 30 Characters

Examples:
- BOEING
- DOUGLAS

Rules:
- The data element is mandatory.
- The data element is expressed in all upper case letters.
- An organization short name may contain a space (for example, MCDONNELL DOUGLAS).
- An organization short name may not contain a dash (-), slash (/), or other special character.
- An organization short name is most succinct name possible that clearly defines an organization and is usually the one to two words of the Organization Full Name (for example, SCHEMPP HIRTH KG is defined as SCHEMPP).
- An organization short name may be an acronym if industry consistently uses the acronym. For example CASA is the organization short name for Construcciones Aeronauticas SA.
- The organization short name does not change simply because the organization has changed its full name if the aviation line of business within that organization has not changed.

- The organization short name only changes if an organization undergoes a significant change (such as a merger with another manufacturer, the take over of a manufacturer, a change in country location).

- The organization short name does not include a description of organization's legal form (for example, Limited, Sociedad Anonima, or die Gesellschaft mit beschraenkter Haftung)

4.3. Organization Full Name (ORG_FULL_NAME)

Definition: The full, official name of an organization.

Size: Maximum 100 Characters

Examples:
- The Boeing Co.
- Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.

Rules:
- This data element is mandatory.

- The data element is expressed by an initial upper case letter followed by lower case letters for each word (for example, Cessna Aircraft Co. or Agusta).

- The organization full name associated with a unique organization short name will normally be the most recent full name for that organization.

- A change in an organization full name should be made whenever the organization full name has changed. The prior name should be entered in the remarks field.

- The legal form of an organization is abbreviated. Examples of acceptable abbreviations are:

Abbreviation	Meaning	Applicable Countries
AB	Aktiebolag	Sweden
AG	Aktiengesellschaft	Germany
AS	Aksje Selskap	Czech Republic
Co.	Company	United States
Corp.	Corporation	United Kingdom, United States
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschraenkter Haftung	Germany
Inc.	Incorporated	Canada, United States
KG	Kommanditgesellschaft	Germany
L.L.C.	Limited Liability Corporation	United States

Abbreviation	Meaning	Applicable Countries
Ltd.	Limited	Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, United Kingdom
Plc	Public Limited Company	United Kingdom
Pty Ltd.	Propriety Limited	Australia
SA	Sociedad Anónima	Spain
SA	Société Anonyme	France
SA	Sociedade Anónima	Portugal
SA	Spółka Akcyjna	Poland
SpA	Società per Azioni	Italy

4.4. Organization Mailing Address Line 1 (ORG_MAIL_ADDRESS_LINE1)

Definition: The first line of a mailing address where the headquarters of the organization is or was last located.

Size: Maximum 50 Characters

Examples:
- 800 Independence Ave., S. W., Room 1006

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

- The data element is expressed by an initial upper case letter followed by lower case letters for each word.

4.5. Organization Mailing Address Line 2 (ORG_MAIL_ADDRESS_LINE2)

Definition: The second line of a mailing address where the headquarters of the organization is or was last located.

Size: Maximum 50 Characters

Examples:

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

- The data element is expressed by an initial upper case letter followed by lower case letters for each word.

4.6. Organization City Name (ORG_CITY_NAME)

Definition: The full name of the city where the headquarters of the organization is or was last located. This is the city used in the mailing address for that headquarters.

Size: Maximum 50 Characters

Examples:

Rules:
- The data element is expressed by an initial upper case letter followed by lower case letters for each word.

- The data element is mandatory if the organization currently exists.

4.7. Organization State or Province Name (ORG_STATE_PROVINCE_NAME)

Definition: The jurisdiction within a country commonly used as part of a postal address. The postal code will be the code associated with the mailing address of the headquarters where the organization is or was last located.

Size: Maximum 50 Characters

Examples:

Rules:
- The data element is expressed by an initial upper case letter followed by lower case letters for each word.

- The data element is mandatory if the organization currently exists and is used by the particular country in addresses.

4.8. Organization Postal Code (ORG_POSTAL_CODE)

Definition: The postal code associated with the mailing address of the current or last location of headquarters of the organization.

Size: Maximum 20 Characters

Examples:
- KOL-1WO
- 22301-5523

Rules:
- The data element is optional.

4.9. Country Identifier (COUNTRY_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the table ISO_COUNTRY_CODES.

Size: Long Integer

Data Type: Auto Number

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- If the organization is a legal entity when the country in which the organization is located changes its name, the COUNTRY_ID will be modified to indicate the new country name. For example, Dornier GmbH was founded in 1913; however the country name is Germany because the organization existed as a legal entity at the time of German reunification.

- If the organization is no longer a legal entity when the country in which the organization was located changes its name, the COUNTRY_ID will not be modified to indicate the new country name.

4.10. Organization Name Effective from Date (ORG_NAME_EFF_DATE)

Definition: The date that an organization became a legal entity as defined by an international or national law.

Size: Date Field (YYYY/MM/DD)

Examples:
- 1901/01/01

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- If only the year is known this field will default the first day of that year.

- If only the month and year is known, this field will default to the first day of the month.

- If no organization start date is known, this field will default to January 1, 1901. This date was selected because the first known company was Short Brothers PLC, which was established in 1901.

4.11. Organization Name Effective until Date (ORG_NAME_UNTIL_DATE)

Definition: The date that an organization ceased to be a legal entity as defined by an international or national law.

Size: Date Field (YYYY/MM/DD)

Examples:
- 1951/05/31

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

- If one company is legally taken over by another company and the last day of existence of the first company is known. The effective date of the second company will be the following day.

- If only the year is known this field will default the first day of that year.

- If only the month and year is known, this field will default to the last day of the previous month.

4.12. Organization Remarks (ORG_REMARKS)

Definition: This field contains notes relevant to the name selected as the organization full name such as the history of name changes of the organization that are now covered under one organization short name identifier.

Size: Variable Characters (Memo Field)

4.13. Organization World Wide Web Site (ORG_WEBSITE)

Definition: The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that is the internet address of the organization in the organization full name data element.

Size: Maximum 80 Characters

Examples:

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

- All lower case letters express the data element.

5. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR ORGANIZATION AIRCRAFT INVOLVEMENT (INTL_STD_ORG_AC_INVOLVEMENT).

5.1. Involvement Identification (INVOLVEMENT_ID)

Definition: A unique numeric identifier that acts as a primary key for the INTL_STD_ORG_AC_INVOLVEMENT table.

Size: Long Integer

Data Type: Auto Number

5.2. Organization Identifier (ORGANIZATION_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the INTL_ORG_TABLE.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

5.3. Country Identifier (COUNTRY_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the table ISO_COUNTRY_CODES.

Size: Long Integer

Data Type: Auto Number

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

5.4. Organization Involvement Effective from Date (ORG_INVOLVEMENT_EFF_DATE)

Definition: The date the organization's involvement started.

Size: Date Field (YYYY/MM/DD)

Examples:
- 1901/01/01

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- If only the year is known this field will default the first day of that year.

- If only the month and year is known, this field will default to the first day of the month.

5.5. Organization Involvement Effective until Date (ORG_INVOLVEMENT_UNTIL_DATE)

Definition: The date the organization's involvement ended.

Size: Date Field (YYYY/MM/DD)

Examples:
- 1951/05/31

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

- If only the year is known this field will default the first day of that year.

- If only the month and year is known, this field will default to the last day of the previous month.

5.6. Organization Involvement Remarks (ORG_INVOLVEMENT_REMARKS)

Definition: This field contains notes relevant to the name selected as the organization full name such as the history of name changes of the organization that are now covered under one organization short name identifier.

Size: Variable Characters (Memo Field)

5.7. Role Type Identifier (ROLE_TYPE_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the table INTL_ORG_ROLE.

Size: Long Integer

Data Type: Auto Number

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

5.8. Organization Role (ORG_ROLE)

Definition: This field denotes if the role an organization is acting during the expressed time period.

Size: Maximum 30 characters

Permissible Values:
- MANUFACTURER
- KIT MANUFACTURER
- PARENT COMPANY

Examples:
- MANUFACTURER

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.
- If an organization has more than one role, a separate entry appears for each role.
- The data element is expressed by an all upper case letters.
- If an organization is a manufacturer of aircraft, the value is MANUFACTURER.
- If an organization produces amateur-built kits the value is KIT MANUFACTURER.
- If an organization is a parent company to a manufacturer or kit manufacturer, the value is PARENT COMPANY.

Comments:
The table INTL_ORG_ROLE contains the permissible values.

6. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR ORGANIZATION ASSOCIATION (INTL_STD_ORG_ASSN)

6.1. Organization Association Identification (ORGANIZATION_ASSN_ID)

Definition: A unique numeric identifier that acts as a primary key for the INTL_STD_ORG_ASSN table.

Size: Long Integer

Data Type: Auto Number

6.2. Source Organization Identifier (SOURCE_ORGANIZATION_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the INTL_ORG_TABLE.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

Rules:

- Data element is mandatory.
- For an equivalent association, the source organization is the newer organization.
- For non-equivalent associations, the source organization is the organization to the left of the slash in the association type (for example, parent or new).

6.3. Organization Association Type (ORG_ASSN_TYPE)

Definition: The nature of the relationship between the two organizations identifier in SOURCE_ORGANIZATION_ID and TARGET_ORGANIZATION_ID.

Size: Maximum 20 characters.

Permissible Values:

EQUIVALENT
PARENT/CHILD
PRELIMINARY/FINAL
NEW/OLD

Rules:

- Data element is mandatory.

- The data element is expressed in all capital letters.

- A Parent/Child association occurs between an organization and a subsidiary that is an aircraft manufacturer, kit manufacturer, or other entity that appears in the INTL_STD_ORG table.

- A New/Old association occurs between the new name of an organization and the older name of an organization.

Comments:
The table INPUT_ASSOCIATION_TYPE contains the permissible values.

6.4. Target Organization Identifier (TARGET_ORGANIZATION_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the INTL_ORG_TABLE.

Size: Long Integer

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- For an equivalent association, the source organization is the older organization.

- For non-equivalent associations, the source organization is the organization to the right of the slash in the association type (for example, child or old).

6.5. Organization Association Effective Date (ORG_ASSN_EFFECTIVE_DATE)

Definition: The date that the association between the source and target started or the earliest known date of an occurrence of the relationship

Size: Date field with format YYYY/MM/DD

Examples:
- 1960/05/31

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- If only the year is known this field will default the first day of that year.

- If only the month and year is known, this field will default to the first day of the month.

- If no organization association start date is known, this field will default the date Organization Name Effective Date (ORG_NAME_EFFECTIVE_DATE) in the INTL_STD_ORG table.

Comments:

6.6. Organization Association Until Date (ORG_ASSN_UNTIL_DATE)

Definition: The date that the association between the source and target organizations ceased or the date of the last known occurrence of the relationship.

Size: Date field with format YYYY/MM/DD

Examples:
- 1969/06/01

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

- If one company is legally taken over by another company and the last day of existence of the first company is known. The effective date of the second company will be the following day.

- If only the year is known this field will default the first day of that year.

- If only the month and year is known, this field will default to the last day of the previous month.

6.7. Organization Remarks (ORG_REMARKS)

Definition: This field contains notes relevant to the nature of the specific occurrence of an association between a pair of source and target organizations.

Size: Variable Characters (Memo Field)

7. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION BASE TABLE (INTL_STD_AC_ID_BASE_TABLE)

This table is out of the initial development scope and does not appear in the current database.

7.1. Aircraft Instance Identification (AIRCRAFT_INSTANCE_ID)

Definition: Primary key for the INTL_STD_AC_ID_BASE_TABLE.

Size: Long Integer

Data Type: Auto Number

7.2. Grouping Identifier (GROUPING_ID)

Definition: Foreign key to the INTL_STD_MMS_GROUPING table.

Size: Long Integer

Data Type: Auto Number

7.3. Organization Identifier (ORGANIZATION_ID)

Definition: Foreign key to the INTL_STD_ORG table.

Size: Long Integer

Data Type: Auto Number

7.4. International Standard Aircraft Serial Number (INTL_STD_AC_SERIAL_NBR)

Definition: The serial number for each individual aircraft assigned by the aircraft's manufacturer without any spaces or dashes. It is concatenated with (INTL_STD_AC_MAKE) and the (INTL_STD_AC_MODEL) to create the International Standard Aircraft Identification.

Size: Maximum of 20 Characters.

Examples:
- 048
- 18261877
- 28R7931232

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- The data element may not contain a space, dash, or other special character.

- Alpha characters in the data element are expressed in all upper case letters.

- The data element contains the serial number recorded at the time aircraft was originally registered by a civilian national aviation authority (NAA). For example, the data record for a military aircraft that is registered with an NAA (either during or after use by the military) contains the serial number at the time the original registration.

7.5. International Standard Aircraft Identification (INTL_STD_AC_ID)

Definition: The unique identifier for an individual aircraft. The data element is a concatenation of the international standard aircraft manufacturer, international aircraft model, and the international standard aircraft serial number. (INTL_STD_AC_MANUF) + (INTL_STD_AC_MODEL) + (INTL_STD_AC_SERIAL_NBR).

Size: Maximum of 72 characters

Examples:
- ADAMS BALLOON-A50S-048
- CESSNA-182P-18261877
- PIPER-28RT-28R7931232

Rules:
- Data element is mandatory.

- Data element is unique.

- The only dashes displayed in the field are the separator between the manufacturer and the model portions and between the model and the serial number portions.

Comments:
The business rules that apply to the INTL_STD_AC_MANUF, INTL_STD_AC_MODEL, and INTL_STD_AC_SERIAL_NBR portions appear under the applicable data element..

7.6. International Standard Aircraft Manufacture Year (INTL_STD_AC_MANUF_YR)

Definition: The Gregorian calendar year in which an aircraft was completed.

Size: 4 Characters YYYY

Rules:
- The manufacturer year is determined by the year in which all components on the aircraft were assembled to produce the complete aircraft.

Comments:

- May change to Month or Date of Manufacturer

8. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MAKE (INTL_ORG_MAKE)

Definition: The table maintain the permissible combination of INTL_STD_AC_MANUF and INTL_STD_AC_MAKE.

Examples of permissible values:

ORG_MAKE	INTL_STD_AC_MANUF	INTL_STD_AC_MAKE
3825	FOKKER	FOKKER
3826	GRUMMAN	GRUMMAN
3827	GRUMMAN	GULFSTREAM
3828	GULFSTREAM	AERO COMMANDER
3830	GULFSTREAM	GULFSTREAM
3831	HAWKER SIDDELEY	HAWKER SIDDELEY

9. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT MAKE (INTL_STD_AC_MAKE)

Definition: The table maintains the permissible values for the International Standard for Aircraft Make, the name by which an aircraft is known. The data element is usually the same value as the INTL_STD_AC_MANUF. In some cases the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE is the name of the original aircraft manufacturer. The INTL_STD_AC_MAKE data element is combined with other data elements to create the following compound data elements: INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_MODEL, INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MODEL, INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_SERIES, INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_SERIES.

Examples of Permissible Values:

MAKE_ID	INTL_STD_AC_MAKE
26	ARROW
27	ATR
28	AYRES
29	BALLOON WORKS
30	BEAGLE
31	BEECH
32	BELL
34	BELLANCA
37	BERIEVA
38	BIRD
39	BOEING
40	BRANTLY
41	BAE
42	BAC

10. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT MASTER MODEL (INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_MODEL)

Definition: The table maintains the permissible values for aircraft master model. The INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_MODEL data element is combined with the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE data element to create the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_MODEL.

Examples of Permissible Values:

MASTER_MODEL_ID	INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_MOD
1	[null]
2	1
3	10
4	100
5	1000
6	104
7	105
8	107
9	108
10	10A

11. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT MODEL (INTL_STD_AC_MODEL)

Definition: The table maintains the permissible values for aircraft model. The INTL_STD_AC_MODEL data element is combined with the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE data element to create the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MODEL.

Examples of Permissible Values:

MODEL_ID	INTL_STD_AC_MODEL
20	1121
21	1123
22	1124
23	1125
24	114
25	11A
26	11AC
27	11BC
28	11CC
29	120

12. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT MASTER SERIES (INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_SERIES)

Definition: The table maintains the permissible values for aircraft master series. The INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_SERIES data element is combined with the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE and INTL_STD_AC_MODEL data elements to create the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_MASTER_SERIES.

Examples of Permissible Values:

MASTER_SERIES_ID	INTL_STD_AC_MASTER_SERIES
10	10
11	100
12	1000
13	100B
14	100C
15	100D
16	105
18	108

13. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT SERIES (INTL_STD_AC_SERIES)

Definition: The table maintains the permissible values for aircraft series. The INTL_STD_AC_SERIES data element is combined with the INTL_STD_AC_MAKE and INTL_STD_AC_MODEL data elements to create the INTL_STD_AC_COMPND_SERIES.

Examples of Permissible Values:

SERIES_ID	INTL_STD_AC_SERIES
30	10B3
31	10D
32	10F
33	110
34	111
35	112
36	113
37	114
38	115
39	116

14. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT POPULAR NAME (INTL_STD_AC_POPULAR_NAME)

Definition: The table maintains the permissible values of the INTL_STD_AC_POPULAR_NAME.

Examples of Permissible Values:

POPULAR_NAME	INTL_STD_AC_POPULAR_NAME
20	ALOUETTE ASTAZOU
21	ALOUETTE II
22	ALOUETTE III
23	ALOUETTE III ASTAZOU
24	ALPINE
25	ALPINE COMMANDER
26	ALTI CRUISER
27	ANTEK
28	ANTHEUS
29	APACHE

15. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT CATEGORIES (INTL_STD_AC_CATEGORIES)

Definition: The table maintains the permissible combinations of INTL_STD_AC_CATEGORY and INTL_STD_AC_SUB_CATEGORY.

Permissible values are:

CAT_SUBCAT_ID	CATEGORY_ID	SUB_CATEGORY_ID
1	FIXED WING	AIRPLANE
2	FIXED WING	GLIDER
3	ROTORCRAFT	HELICOPTER
4	ROTORCRAFT	GYROPLANE
5	LIGHTER-THAN-AIR	BALLOON
6	LIGHTER-THAN-AIR	DIRIGIBLE
7	REUSABLE SPACE	[null]
8	OTHER	[null]
9	UNKNOWN	[null]

16. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT CATEGORY (INTL_STD_AC_CATEGORY)

Definition: The table maintains the permissible values for the International Standard for Aircraft Category.

Size: Maximum 25 Characters

Permissible Values:

CATEGORY_ID	CATEGORY
1	FIXED WING
2	ROTORCRAFT
3	LIGHTER-THAN-AIR
4	HYBRID LIFT
5	REUSABLE SPACE VEHICLE
6	OTHER
7	UNKNOWN

17. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR AIRCRAFT SUB CATEGORY (INTL_STD_AC_SUB_CATEGORY)

Definition: The table maintains the permissible values for the International Standard for Aircraft Sub Category.

Size: Maximum 25 Characters

Permissible Values:

CATEGORY_ID	SUB CATEGORY
1	AIRPLANE
2	GLIDER
3	HELICOPTER
4	GYROPLANE
5	BALLOON
6	DIRIGIBLE
7	[Null]

18. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ROLE (INTL_ORG_ROLE)

Definition: This table contains the permissible values for the organization roles contained in the INTL_STD_ORG_AC_INVOLVEMENT table.

Permissible Values:

ROLE_TYPE_ID	ORG_ROLE
1	MANUFACTURER
2	KIT MANUFACTURER
3	PARENT COMPANY

19. AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION GROUPING (AIRCRAFT_IDENTIFICATION_GROUPING)

Definition: Aircraft grouping other than the aircraft grouping documented in the INTL_STD_MMS database.

19.1. Type Certificate Identification (TYPE_CERTIFICATE_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the TYPE_CERTIFICATE table.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

19.2. ICAO Aircraft Type Designator Identifier (ICAO_AIRCRAFT_TYPE_DESIGNATOR_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the ICAO_AIRCRAFT_TYPE_DESIGNATOR table.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

20. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AIRCRAFT TYPE DESIGNATOR (ICAO_AIRCRAFT_TYPE_DESIGNATOR)

20.1. ICAO Identifier

Definition: Definition: Aircraft grouping other than the aircraft grouping documented in the INTL_STD_MMS database.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

20.2. ICAO Aircraft Type Designator (ICAO_AIRCRAFT_TYPE_DESIGNATOR)

Definition: The Aircraft Type Designator recorded in ICAO Document 8643/28, Aircraft Type Designators.

Size: 4

20.3. ICAO Wake Turbulence (ICAO_WAKE_TURBULENCE)

Definition: The wake turbulence category assigned to a particular aircraft type designator in ICAO Document 8643/28, Aircraft Type Designators.

Size: 10 characters

Permissible Values:
Heavy
Medium
Light

20.4. ICAO Aircraft Type (ICAO_AIRCRAFT_TYPE)

Definition: The aircraft type assigned to a particular aircraft type designator in ICAO Document 8643/28, Aircraft Type Designators.

Size: 20 characters

Permissible Values:
Amphibian
Gyrocopter
Helicopter
Landplane
Seaplane
Tilt-Wing

20.5. ICAO Number of Engines (ICAO_NUMBER_OF_ENGINES)

Definition: The number of engines recorded for a particular aircraft type designator in ICAO Document 8643/28, Aircraft Type Designators.

Size: 5 characters

Permissible Values:
C
1
2
3
4
6
8

20.6. ICAO Type Engine (ICAO_TYPE_ENGINE)

Definition: The type of engine recorded for a particular aircraft type designator in ICAO Document 8643/28, Aircraft Type Designators.

Size: 20

Permissible Values:
Jet
Piston
Turboprop

21. TYPE CERTIFICATE (TYPE_CERTIFICATE)

21.1. Type Certificate Identifier (TYPE_CERTIFICATE_ID)

Definition: The primary key that acts as a foreign key to the INTL_STD_MMS table.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

21.2. Type Certificate (TYPE_CERTIFICATE)

Definition: The Type Certificate maintained by the National Aviation Authority that holds continuing airworthiness responsibility for the aircraft.

Size: 10 Characters

Examples of Permissible Values:

FAA TCDS Identifier	FAA_TYPE_CERTIFICATE_DATA_SHEET
8	1A19
211	A60EU
423	G45EU
583	A-177
612	H-88

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

21.3. Country Identifier (Country_ID)

Definition: The foreign key to the ISO_COUNTRY_CODES table.

Size: Long Integer

Date Type: Auto Number

Rules:
- Data element is optional.

22. ISO COUNTRY CODES (ISO_COUNTRY_CODES)

Definition: This table contains the permissible values for the country names and codes used in the INTL_STD_ORG and INTL_STD_ORG_ASSN tables. The values are based on ISO 3166, Official Country Codes.

Examples:

COUNTRY_ID	COUNTRY	TWO_DIGIT_CODE	THREE_DIGIT_CODE	NUMERIC_CODE
13	AUSTRALIA	AU	AUS	36
20	BELARUS	BY	BLR	112
30	BRAZIL	BR	BRA	76
74	FRANCE	FR	FRA	250
109	JAPAN	JP	JPN	392
223	UKRAINE	UA	UKR	804
225	UNITED	GB	GBR	826

23. INPUT ASSOCIATION TYPE (INPUT_ASSOCIATION_TYPE)

Definition: This table contains the permissible values for the associations maintained in the INTL_STD_AC_MMS_GROUPING_ASSN and the INTL_STD_ORG_ASSN tables.

Permissible Values:

EQUIVALENT
PARENT/CHILD
PRELIMINARY/FINAL
NEW/OLD

24. INPUT GROUPING TYPE (INPUT_GROUPING_TYPE)

Definition: This table contains the permissible values for the groupings associations maintained in the INTL_STD_AC_MMS_GROUPING_ASSN table.

Permissible Values:

MAKE
MASTER MODEL
MODEL
MASTER SERIES
SERIES